09/979453
LVCook 1/11/05

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:32:09 ON 11 JAN 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:32:37 ON 11 JAN 2005

L1	129	S (FLUID FLOW CHANNEL)
L2	0	S L1 AND (MULTIPLE DETECT?)
L3	14	S L1 AND DETECT?
L4	13	DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L5	0	S L4 AND MULTIPL?
L6	1	S L4 AND PLURALI?
L7	6972	S MICROFLUIDIC?
L8	5	S L7 AND (MULTIPLE DETECT?)
L9	3	DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:55:00 ON 11 JAN 2005

L10	6972	S MICROFLUIDIC?
L11	0	S L10 AND (DUAL DETECTOR?)
L12	352	S L10 AND DETECTOR?
L13	14	S L12 AND VELOCIT?
L14	11	DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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d his

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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L8             5 S L7 AND (MULTIPLE DETECT?)
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     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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L10         6972 S MICROFLUIDIC?
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09/970,453
LYCook 1/11/05

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L1	129	S (FLUID FLOW CHANNEL)
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L7          6972 S MICROFLUIDIC?
L8             5 S L7 AND (MULTIPLE DETECT?)
L9             3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>
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ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:162337 CAPLUS
ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 2001
TI Velocity measurement of particles flowing in a **microfluidic** chip using Shah convolution Fourier transform detection
AU Kwok, Yien C.; Jeffery, Nicholas T.; Manz, Andreas
CS Department of Chemistry, AstraZeneca/SmithKline Beecham Centre for Analytical Sciences Imperial College of Science Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2AY, UK
SO Analytical Chemistry (2001), 73(8), 1748-1753
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB A noninvasive radiative technique, based on Shah convolution Fourier transform detection, for velocity measurement of particles in fluid flows in a **microfluidic** chip, is presented. It boasts a simpler instrumental setup and optical alignment than existing measurement methods and a wide dynamic range of velocities measurable. A glass-PDMS microchip with a layer of patterned Cr to provide **multiple detection** windows which are 40 μm wide and 70 μm apart is employed. The velocities of fluorescent microspheres, which were electrokinetically driven in the channel of the **microfluidic** chip, were determined The effects of increasing the number of detection windows and sampling period were investigated. This technique could have wide applications, ranging from the determination of the velocity of particles in pressure-driven flow to the measurement of electrophoretic mobilities of single biol. cells.

date no good

ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
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SO Analytical Chemistry (2001), 73(8), 1748-1753
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ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 2003:227200 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300227200
TI Ultra high throughput **microfluidic** analytical systems and methods.
AU Kopf-Sill, Anne R. [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Chow, Andrea W. [Inventor]; Jann, Peter C. [Inventor]; Jensen, Morten J. [Inventor]; Spaid, Michael [Inventor]; Kennedy, Colin B. [Inventor]; Kennedy, Michael J. [Inventor]
CS Santa Clara, CA, USA
ASSIGNEE: Caliper Technologies Corp.
PI US 6547941 April 15, 2003
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Apr 15 2003) Vol. 1269, No. 3. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html . e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 7 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 7 May 2003
AB Analytical systems and methods that use a modular interface structure for providing an interface between a sample substrate and an analytical unit, where the analytical unit typically has a particular interface arrangement for implementing various analytical and control functions. Using a number of variants for each module of the modular interface structure advantageously provides cost effective and efficient ways to perform numerous tests using a particular substrate or class of substrates with a particular analytical and control systems interface arrangement. Improved optical illumination and detection system for simultaneously analyzing reactions or conditions in multiple parallel microchannels are also provided. Increased throughput and improved emissions detection is provided by the present invention by simultaneously illuminating multiple parallel microchannels at a non-normal incidence using an excitation beam including multiple excitation frequencies, and simultaneously detecting emissions from the substances in the microchannels in a direction normal to the substrate using a detection module with **multiple detectors**.
NCL 204452000
CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
IT Major Concepts
Chemistry; Methods and Techniques
IT Methods & Equipment
high throughput **microfluidic** analytical systems: laboratory equipment; ultra high throughput **microfluidic** analytical methods: laboratory techniques

✓ pull patent. filing date. —

ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:174333 CAPLUS
DN 138:201292
ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003
TI Analysis using a distributed sample
IN Matson, Robert S.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-542
NCL 435006000; 435007900
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 15
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2003044799	A1	20030306	US 2001-945145	20010831
PRAI US 2001-945145		20010831		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2003044799	ICM	C12Q001-68
	ICS	G01N033-53; G01N033-542
	NCL	435006000; 435007900

AB The present invention is directed to the production of a sample microarray for use in detecting one or more target biopolymers in the sample. The sample microarray of this invention is formed by distributing equivalent amts. of a single sample at **discrete**, spatially defined **locations** on a substrate. Each site in the microarray, thus, has the same composition of target biopolymers. The microarray is then interrogated by one or more probes specific for one or more the target biopolymers.

ST microarray detecting target biopolymer

IT Functional groups
(Alkanethiol; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (impact)
(Capillary quill contact; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(Carboxylated; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Polymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(Crosslinked; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Adhesives
(Die-cut; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(IgG; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (impact)
(**Microfluidic**-based; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Materials
(Nonporous metallic; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Apparatus
(Planar; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Apparatus
(Radio frequency transmitters; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Biochemical molecules
(Radioactive-labeled; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Molecules
(Radioluminescent; anal. using distributed sample)

ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:174333 CAPLUS
DN 138:201292
ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003
TI Analysis using a distributed sample
IN Matson, Robert S.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-542
NCL 435006000; 435007900
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PRAI US 2001-945145		20010831		

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	ICS	G01N033-53; G01N033-542
	NCL	435006000; 435007900

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ST microarray detecting target biopolymer
IT Functional groups
(Alkanethiol; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Printing (impact)
(Capillary quill contact; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(Carboxylated; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Polymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(Crosslinked; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Adhesives
(Die-cut; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(IgG; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Printing (impact)
(**Microfluidic**-based; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Materials
(Nonporous metallic; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Apparatus
(Planar; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Apparatus
(Radio frequency transmitters; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Biochemical molecules
(Radioactive-labeled; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Molecules
(Radioluminescent; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (impact)
(Solid pin; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Materials
(Surface modified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Materials
(Surface-modified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Acid halides
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(acid fluorides; anal. using distributed sample)
IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(amplified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Absorption
Adsorption
Amino group
Animal tissue
Bar code labels
Carboxyl group
Cell
Ceramics
Chemiluminescent substances
Composition
Concentration (condition)
DNA microarray technology
Drugs
Dyes
Filaments
Films
Flow
Fluids
Fluorescent indicators
Foams
Functional groups
Gels
Heating
Human
Hydroxyl group
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Ink-jet printing
Magnetic particles
Membranes, nonbiological
Microarray technology
Microtiter plates
Nucleic acid hybridization
Particles
Plates
Protein microarray technology
Quantum dot devices
Samples
Solenoids
Surface area
Threads
Wells
Wetting
(anal. using distributed sample)
IT Biopolymers
Nucleic acids
Organic compounds, analysis
Proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (impact)
(Solid pin; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Materials
(Surface modified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Materials
(Surface-modified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Acid halides
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(acid fluorides; anal. using distributed sample)
IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(amplified; anal. using distributed sample)
IT Absorption
Adsorption
Amino group
Animal tissue
Bar code labels
Carboxyl group
Cell
Ceramics
Chemiluminescent substances
Composition
Concentration (condition)
DNA microarray technology
Drugs
Dyes
Filaments
Films
Flow
Fluids
Fluorescent indicators
Foams
Functional groups
Gels
Heating
Human
Hydroxyl group
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Ink-jet printing
Magnetic particles
Membranes, nonbiological
Microarray technology
Microtiter plates
Nucleic acid hybridization
Particles
Plates
Protein microarray technology
Quantum dot devices
Samples
Solenoids
Surface area
Threads
Wells
Wetting
(anal. using distributed sample)
IT Biopolymers
Nucleic acids
Organic compounds, analysis
Proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Carbohydrates, analysis
Peptide nucleic acids
Polynucleotides
Receptors
cDNA
mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antigens
Coordination compounds
Enzymes, uses
Haptens
Ligands
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Epoxides
Esters, uses
Glass, uses
Polyamides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Spheres
(beads, Dye-labeled; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Spheres
(beads; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Bond
(covalent; anal. using distributed sample)

IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(double-stranded; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fragments; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Standard substances, analytical
(internal; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Porous materials
(metallic; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Peptides, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(polypeptides; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (nonimpact)
(silk-screen; anal. using distributed sample)

IT DNA
RNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(single-stranded; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Laboratory ware
(slides; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Containers
(troughs; anal. using distributed sample)

IT 58-85-5, Biotin
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Carbohydrates, analysis
Peptide nucleic acids
Polynucleotides
Receptors
cDNA
mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antigens
Coordination compounds
Enzymes, uses
Haptens
Ligands
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Epoxides
Esters, uses
Glass, uses
Polyamides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT Spheres
(beads, Dye-labeled; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Spheres
(beads; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Bond
(covalent; anal. using distributed sample)

IT DNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(double-stranded; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fragments; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Standard substances, analytical
(internal; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Porous materials
(metallic; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Peptides, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(polypeptides; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Printing (nonimpact)
(silk-screen; anal. using distributed sample)

IT DNA
RNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(single-stranded; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Laboratory ware
(slides; anal. using distributed sample)

IT Containers
(troughs; anal. using distributed sample)

IT 58-85-5, Biotin
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 24937-79-9D, Polyvinylidene fluoride, Carboxylated
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 78-92-2, 2-Butanol 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 24937-79-9D, Polyvinylidene fluoride, Carboxylated
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 78-92-2, 2-Butanol 9042-14-2, Dextran sulfate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(anal. using distributed sample)

ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1999:183707 CAPLUS
DN 130:317031
ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 1999
TI MEMS based micro-fluidic system for chromatographic analysis of liquid samples
AU Golubovic, Nevenka C.; Kang, Qinghua; Henderson, H. Thurman; Pinto, Neville
CS Center for Microelectronic Sensors, CMSM, Cincinnati, OH, 45221-0030, USA
SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1998), 3515(Microfluidic Devices and Systems), 86-93
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DT Journal
LA English
CC 66-4 (Surface Chemistry and Colloids)
Section cross-reference(s): 47, 79, 80
AB A complete micro-chromatog. system has been designed on a (110) silicon chip and the column-detector sub-system has been demonstrated. This micro-configuration allows the active surface-to-cross sectional area to be maximized, consistent with fabrication and pressure drop issues. A separation column was designed as an array of parallel channels anisotropically etched in (110) silicon to reduce pressure drop and to provide a necessary large surface area at a short length. Sensing was done by use of integrated impedance electrodes, with the detector cell volume less than 1 nl, although integrated optical detection has also been initiated. The response time is improved by about two orders of magnitude (relative to traditional systems) and simultaneous multiple anal. capability is realized with this design. Fabrication of multiple impedance **detectors** at different **locations** along the length of a micro-channel will enable monitoring of the separation in progress. Although the present work supports only a linear column configuration, a serpentine version would consume only about one square millimeter of a chip area, thus further minimizing the device.
ST MEMS **microfluidic** system open tubular liq chromatog
IT Liquid chromatography
Sensors
(MEMS based micro-fluidic system for chromatog. anal. of liquid samples)
IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, processes
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(miniature liquid chromatog. device fabricated on a silicon chip)
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Guiochon, G; Analitical Chemictry 1981, V53, P1318 CAPLUS
(2) Ishii, D; Advances in Chromatography 1983, V21, P131 CAPLUS
(3) Manz, A; Sens Actuators 1990, VB1, P249 CAPLUS
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(6) Reston, R; IEEE J Microelectromech Syst 1994, V3(4), P147
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(8) Tijssen, R; J of Chromatography 1981, V218, P137 CAPLUS